The Spanish Female Volunteers from Yugoslavia as Example of Solidarity in a Transnational Context

Avgust Lešnik
Ksenija Vidmar Horvat

Abstract

The paper examines the historical legacy of volunteers in the Spanish Civil War, with a special emphasis on the biographical portraits of female volunteers. This segment of transnational solidarity in the Spanish Civil War has not yet been submitted to an appropriate socio-historical review, although it could, according to both authors, considerably influence the contemporary discourse on global (cosmopolitan) solidarity, especially in the branch of cosmofeminist theory, which emphasises the politics of compassion and empathy. The essence of the movement of Spanish volunteers, in other words, surpassed the issue of identification with the suffering of others, although this also represented an important element of mobilisation. Nevertheless, identification was not only generally humanistic, but was political and ideational more than anything else, the evidence of which manifested itself in sacrificing one's life for the sake of others. This perspective throws light on contemporary post-humanistic humanitarian solidarity and enables us to critically evaluate its contribution to global justice.

University of Ljubljana
Slovenia
Solidarity Pamphlet #48. Introduction In a way, it is clearly artificial to try to isolate the role of women in any series of historical events. There are reasons, however, why the attempt should still be made from time to time; for one thing it can be assumed that when historians write about “people” or “workers” they mean women to anything like the same extent as men. Gaston Leval in Collectives in the Spanish Revolution (translated by Vernon Richards, Freedom Press, 1975; pp. 207-213), reports the meeting of a village assembly attended by “about 600 people including some 100 women, girls and a few children”. Assumptions about female functions and femininity were not, of course rejected overnight.

Transnational Solidarity Conflicts (TSC). Constitutional Courts as Fora for and Players in Conflict Resolution in the EU. The project. The TSC-project comprises a research group at Goethe-University Frankfurt and is also affiliated with the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg. It is led by Anuscheh Farahat and funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) through its Emmy-Noether-Programme. The project will run from 2017 to 2022. Such mechanism need to be designed in a way that they channel destructive potential of conflicts and contribute to compromises. Conflict resolution may operate through political, social or legal mechanisms. Constitutional and apex courts as authorities of conflict resolution.